Marial notices M cents per line such insertion, institute M cents per line, such insertion, institute M cents per line, such insertion, trafficements coming under the hands of Wants, For Feet, Loci and Found, and insertion, feet cents the authorization and insertion, feet cents the authorization and price.

ess constitute a square, the should be handed in before at-

AUCTION BALEM MBER AT AUCTION.

CRIPP QUANTERMETTER'S OPPICE, 2 DEPOT OF WARRINGTON, D. DEPOT OF WARRINGTON, D. G. APPIL BI, 1888. Be cold at auction, at the downment Damber Maryland avenue, colvene Twelfith and Thirtteries, under the direction of Twelfith and Twelfi

ne officered.
25,000 free \$4 dimerda.
25,000 free \$5 dimenting.
15,000 free \$5 dimenting.
1,000 free \$5 dimenting.
0,605 free \$1-4 400 large Strips.
75 les second-hand involve, and writt bewind in loss \$4,000 freet, with the privilege of \$2,000.
Five days are allowed for the removal of lumber by

parchance.
Terms: Clack, in Government funds.

B. M. RUOKER.

B. Mal. Gon. and Chief Guarinermanier.

Begot of Washingt m., b. C.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, &C.

CRIEF GGARTERHANDER OFFICE, DEPOT OF WAMEHOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1860.

WHILL he sold at auction, under the direction of Captain O. Thomas, military sinvekeeper at ciuting deed, mory Square, that city, on MORDAY, May 14, 1806, 110 o'clock, a. m. 17,000 Spades, new; 4,500 short-handled and 1,500 long-Landled Shovels, ww; and

SALE OF GOVERNMENT DERBICKS
AND LUMBER

ORDER QUANTERNAMITER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May Z. 1868.
Will be sold at Public Austine, under the direction of rared Licenteent Colond James M. Moore, A. Q. M., the Government Colond James M. Moore, A. C. C., on searched Government Could Whare, Georgetown, D. C., on searched Government Could Whare, Georgetown, D. A. be following DEDBY May 8, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., the following serviced Government propagate; Yaz;
Two (Il Hoom Derricks, complete, Pive (3) Bucon Derricks, without rigging, 14,000 feet 8-4 Lumber, old, 4,000 * 4 by 8 * * * 1,600 * 10 by 13 * * * * 1,600 * 10 by 13 * * * * 1,600 * 10 by 13 * * * * 1,600 * 10 by 13 * * * * 1,600 * 10 by 13 * 1,600 * 10 by 13 * 1,600 *

Will he sold at New Berne, Both Carolina, a large mount of Ordance and Ordance Stores. Sale to commence on the 12th day of May, 1966, at 10 'clock, a. m. and continue duly until all the pro-try, the principal classes of which are given below.

are sold:
Iron and brase Ouns, Gun Carriague, Harnese, Sadden, Haiters, Bridise, Blankert, Wheels, Old Iron. Lead, Smiths', Armovers', and Saddlers' Tools, Old Iron. Lead, Smiths', Armovers', and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leaters, Sting Carte, Unia compress, Ladanty Rayloments, Implements, Implemen

pance, Washington, D. C.

AFFER MYRES,

apit-init

Bvi. Capt. Ord. Dept., U.S. A.

SALE OF A STEAM GRIST MILL.

CAVALRY DEPOY, GIESBORO, D. C.

GAVALET DEPOT, GIERRORO, D. C.

QUARTERMARTER GERMAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1966.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, nader the discretion of Cipitul George T. Browning, A. C. M. OWEDNERDAY, May 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock m, the following described public property, its WIED MILL, (Frame, with measure granting foundations,) 46 by 80 feet,

ried of the very best material, and is the most varied manner, so, at the same time and place, the mathibery and lances of the mill; consisting of RSE POWER, or You HORSE POWER, or You HORSE POWER, or Young 1891 inches stroke, set upon a heavy castbed-plate, with sold and that water pumps and or, with a cast-tron Ey-wheel, with driving pull-yh came material, ten (10) feet in diameter and my-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent government.

(2) BOILERS OF SO. HORSE FOWER KACH, MADE but builer from five sixteenths (5-16) of an inshipe builer, from five sixteenths (5-16) of an inshipe five (6) Inches in length; each boiler containing ty-six (70) lay-weided fines, each boiler containing (54) inches a diameter, with all the regulation application and application application application application application and application application application application application and application applicatio

forth (4) inches in summer, with an our requires ap-pendages.

TIN (10) FAIRS OF EXED'S PATENT BUCKLEGHAM THIRTY (20) INCHES SPEING MILLS, constructed of solid French burn milistone, and set in heavy, swit-balanced frames, with lary-enters, elevature, and con-veyors sufficient to cut and headle the lay, grain, and prepared feed on the must economical and labor-waving

prepared feed on the most economical and nator-waving plan. Stating is of flathed wrought iron, and the pul-leys of east-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and hoges, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of barrs, for. The main driving hold to if our (4) ply rabber, and wenty-four (24) itselve wide. The bests for driving the units of any of the best of the best for driving the units of the property of the best of the best of the property description, are of the very best materials and work-manship, and aftill in excessions condition and fine weak-ing order, the mill having been in operation only about filteen morthy.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MIL-TEXAS.

QUARTERMANTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1866. General Martin and the College of the College of the Assantian College of the Col

This road is short ten mile to the land, which from Brane bentago to White States.

Brane Sentiago to White a Barche, on the Rio Winds Browns the major to White a Barche, on the Rio with Browns life and Malamorae.

This route is the shortest and here traffic between the Gartest and here

Bruwnsville. The roady completed saves thirty miles of diffi-cult and tortious savejection. Boats on the river now charge, it is classed, for feelight to Bruwnsville, as high as \$5 per barrel, and for tassengers \$15 each. The road is two feel grange, good tee, T rati, and fall

pixed.

Solve and the description of the property can be obbook at the office, or at the office of the Object of the obMilitary Division of the Policy of the Object o

ent reserves the right to ret et any

at proposals.

Proposals should be endureed "Proposals for purchase
of Bratos Santiago and Silo Grands Railroad," and addressed to the Division of Silver and Rail Transportation, Castieranasier General's Office, Washington, D. C.
By order of the Gentremaster General; By order of the Quartermanter General

ALEXANDER BLING

Brovet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Diquiton, Q. M. G. O.

National Republican.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1866.

NO. 185.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

[For the National Sepablican.]
A WELCOME TO GEORGE PHARODY.

Lond of the West' receive your guest
With all a nation's knone;
Calumbia's gained another star,
A new light shines upon her.

Behold! he stands, in fereign lands, The idol of a nation;
And srowned monarchs_titled lords_
Bow down in admiration.

He puts to shame the proudest name That shines in martial story; We name him with our Washington. The nation's highest glory. Let wealth or fame build up a name

While virtue's down to zero; 'Tis moral beauty of the soul That makes the noblest hero. Ah! when he's dead it will be said

In hist'ry's glowing pages:
This noble life will ever shine A moral for the ages!" And little souls, whom wealth controls Will learn a nobler mission

Than hearding gold, or plying arts Of petty, low ambition. No more deceived, 'twill be believed By all our erring brothers,
The only fame that never dies
Li the good we do to others.

And oh ! in that dark Land of Deuth, This fame's our best defender; 'Tis all the coin that's current there.... The only "legal tender!"

Land of the West! recent.

With all a nation' bonor;

Columbia's gained another star...

A new light shines upon her!

H. CLAY PREUSS. Land of the West! receive your guest

EVEN BO MUST CHRIST BE "LIFTE!

Fainting weary,
Sad and dreary,
"Lifted up" in life-long wee;
Gentle, lowly,
Pure and hory,
Spotless... "lifted up" below.

With power endless,
Homeless, friendless,
No kind shelter for His head;
Yet Creator
And Redesemer
"Lifted up" life for the dead. "Lifted upward"

In the garden, ten, stricken_sinner, see! Groaning, dying, Agonising— ted up" for thee, for thee!

"Lifted upward,"
On the mountain,
Darkened earth all dread surprise;
Suffering, dying,
Agonising,
"Lifted up" while yet he dise;

"Lifted up"
In glorious triumph,
When Death's prison-bars He breaks;
"Lifted up"
'Mid sighs and wonders...
See Him...Christ, the Lord...He wakes

"Lifted up"

Hope, for despairing...

Life for death is his to give;

Smitten sinner,

Fainting, dying,

Only look and thou shalt live!

POREIGN PERSONALS. THE Earl and Countess of Dudley are at this moment in Paris, having traveled from Eng-and in the same train with General Prim.

Tire Brussels journals contain an account of a grand ball given there under the patronage of Lady Howard de Walden, and other ladies, for the benefit of the necessitous English residents in the

incipal establishment of the Sacre Cour. M'lls De Merode, the youngest sister of the Countess De Montalembert, took the well. M. De Merode, exlater of Arms to the Pope, had come from Ron Minister-of-Arms to the Pops, had come from Rome to preside at the coleunity, and in the course of the proceedings he pronounced a tunching alloca-tion. All the members of the Montalembert family were present, and among those who attended was the Court De Vallow. be Count De Falloux.

A dwx. in Presburg has created a great sensation. It seems that Prince Lechnowsky and his friends rose from a table when Oount Nemes seated himself. The latter felt is as personal in-ruit, challenged the prince, and a duct took place with pistols at twenty paces. The count received his adversary's bullet in the shoulder, which was completely smashed, and the ball traversed the throat, wounding the windpipe. It was reported

filter mostle, the min having been in operation only about filter mostles in the day of sale, the buildings will be soid separately. Terms: Cash, its Government fands.

Terms: Cash, its Government fands.

Turchaser will be required to remove their property before the first (iet) day of July next, unless etherwises aronaged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesborn' will leave the first hits street whart Aup further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person we by inter, to Captain Government from the may be desired will be given upon application, in person we by inter, to Captain Government from the may be desired will be given upon application, in person we by inter, to Captain Government from the may be desired will be given upon application, in person we by inter, to Captain Government for the manner of the first distance of the first distance of the control of the York; W. B. C. Moorhead and wife, Miss Moorhead, Washington; Horace G. Lunt, Chicago; B. Christmas, G. Thumpson, Mississippi, Benjamin S. Rotch, Miss Rotch, Franklin W. Smith and wife, Geo. P. Davis, Samuel Johnson, Jr., John P. Bay-ioy and wife, Miss Bayley, Beston; P. F. Loughran and wife, San Francisco; George B. Farnum, New Haven; George Thornton and Tamily, Ohio; Gustave Kessel and wife. New York.

Napoleon's everyday movements are described, for the 14th and 15th of April, thus : Saturday the Emperor presided at a Cabinet council, and then visited the Exposition Hippique, or, in more intelligible words, the Horse Show, in the Champs Hysees; took a drive and walk in the together with the fulling above, care, meanings, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belone to the United States.

This could is about in milled to include, and extends.

This could is about in milled in length, and extends to the Varieties, to witness the sixtleth performance of Burtle Biess. Yesterday his Majesty was your belong the Biess. The Champe Elysses, in the Faurith Browns ille and Matamoras. bourg St. Honore, on the Boulevard Hausmann, and, finally, was at the races, the principal event of which was the cup. Generals Rollin and Fleury were in waiting; the Prince Royal of Denmark, attended by his suits, was in company with the Emperor.

The Notion, in regard to the action of the Senate upon the appointing power of the President, says upon the appointing power of the Freedom, says:

"Already the fruits of this controversy are manifest in a proposition in the Senate to attach to an appropriation bill a decial of salary to all such new appointers as the Senate does not confirm. But this is a game which both rides can play at, and when once the work begins of loading down the appropriation bills with the points of political difference between the Executive and Congress, it can only end in embarrassing the wheels of Government, without settling the matters in controversy."

Two cases of cholers have occurred in New York ofty, in spite of quarantine,

COLORADO TERRRITORY. easons Why She Should not be Admitted.

Mosers. Chaffice and Evans, "Senators elect," in their published statement reddressed to the "members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States," in reference to Colorada, state: That there is over 25,000,000 acres of agricultural and pastoral lands in that Territory, which statement is answered by reference to the report of the Surveyor General of Colorado, dated August 15th, 1865, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in whose annual report it appears. (Pages 103 to 108, inclusive.)

sioner of the General Land Office, in whose annual report it appears. (Pages 103 to 108, inclusive.)

Gen. Pierce says:

'The extresse limit of the amount of land capable of callivation in Colorado will not vary much from 2,500,000 acres).

Only about 250,000 acres of which are cultivated as agricultural land, and about 150,000 acres pre-empted—the only land in the Territory to which any of the inhabitants have a tile—the rest is the property of the United States. A vast area, lofty mountailis, deep valleys, and a healthy elimate do not of themselves "constitute a State"—not even if the mountain sides are covered with prospecters for gold; something more substantial is required—a permanent population, and a certain revenue; noither of which has Colorado in sufficient quantities to support a State government; provided for the enactain of a just code of laws, and their enforcement with energy and power; crushing out vigilant committees, who commit the most attrocious crimes, and diagrace the civilization of the age; guarantee to all its inhabitants protection to life and property; punish criminals, and establish a sale judicial system.

Hon, B. F. Wade, of Ohio, in the debate in

Hon. B. F. Wade, of Ohio, in the debate in the Senate on the bill for the admission of Colorado, said:

"We have paid their jurces, and done everything to enable them to earry on their administration, at our expense, and at their will. Indeed, the condition of a Territory under the guardianship of the United States is, in my judgment, better for the masses of the people than when they form a State government."

goverament."

The United States pays the expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the territorial government. The people make the laws, and the Federal power provides for their enforcement. To change this system for one of great uncertainty, upon the request of a majority of 155 only, of a vote of about 6,000, is absurd, until satisfied the people are able and determined to replace it by one equally as good; and the simple question is, whether a population of not over 25,000 can do this—a population of the most transitory description, with no public buildings, no title to, the mines, to but little of the land, and under a constitution not supported by a large majority of the people.

Upon this point, the Hon. Charles Sunner read, in the debate upon the admission of Colorado, the following letters from distinguished citizens of the Territory:

"Pardon me, but I trust you will be able to discover that our State movement is entirely premature. We have not over 25 000, if indeed we have over 20,000 inhabitants in the Territory. The friends of the movement claim 155 votes insjority for the State constitution. I will never believe it sarried, as they never published the official vote, simply the 156 majority. Our property valuation to put the taxes upon its only 28, 600,000 or 29, 000, 000.

The whole movement was got up with money by a few interested."

Mr. Sumner said:
"I have in my hand a memoraodom, given to me The United States pays the expenses of the

Mr. Sumner said :

"I have in my hand a memorandum, given to n

for State officers in Nove

"7. The election for State afficers in November was without authority or protection of law, and large frauds were perpetrated, the antire vote of the first ward in Denver being declared fraudulent by the canvasers. The Legislative Assembly were elected at the same time and by the same vote.

"8. Fifty-eight voters in the c unity of Summit elected two Representatives and one Senator to the State Legislature. Hissay C. Leach."

The Hon, James Grimes, of Lowa, speak

by the canvassers. The Legislative Assembly was selected at the same time and by the same vote.

"B fifty-eight voters in the c unty of Summit selected two Representatives and one Senator to the interest of the Colorado." The Hon. James Grimes, of Lowa, speak in gof his own State, and of Colorado, said: "With a population of one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty thousand, and after we had been in a territorial condition for twelve or formed was subject to taxation for the purpose of supporting the owned by the State, (for the land offices were owned by the State, (for the land offices were owned by the State, (for the land offices were owned by the State, (for the land offices were owned by the State, (for the land offices were owned by the State, (for the land offices were owned by the State, (for the land offices were owned by the State, (for the land offices were owned by the State, (for the land offices were owned at the southous rate of the percent of the state of the southous rate of the percent of the state of the southous rate of the percent of the state of the southous rate of the percent of the state of the southous rate of the state of the southous rate of the southo

Mesers. C. and E. also give a list of several cosms in the agricultural district of Colorado, but one of which (Denver) has any prominence. This town has a population of considerable less than "6,000" while the others have but a few hundred in the aggregate.

They also refer to the business Atchison,

siderable less than "6,000" while the others have but a few hundred in the aggregate.

They also refer to the business Atchison, Kansas, does in freighting with all the territories west of Kansas, a portion of which only justly belongs to Colorado.

They also give a rather glowing description of the mining operations of Colorado, to answer which it is only necessary to again quote from the official reports of Gen. Pierce, who says in his report of 1864. (Land Commissioner's Report, page 97:)

"The gold crop of the present year (1864) has been almost a failure.

"Over \$30,000,000 (greenbacks) have been invaside in this Territory within the past year.

"The amound of gold forwarded east by the bankers of Desver, from September I, 1863, to September I, 1864, is only \$3,294,366."

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that all the gold taken out of the mines in Colorado is immediately sent to the States and exchanged for currency—the gold not being used as a circulating medium in that Territory, as it is in California.

The \$30,000,000 was not wholly invested in permanent improvements, but in experiments.

The \$30,000,000 was not wholly invested in permanent improvements, but in experimenting on new processes, sinking shafts, &c., investments of such a character as not to secure a larger amount of taxable property, which, in the aggregate in the Territory, does not exceed \$10,000,000.

The Surveyor General says, in his report of 1865, before referred to, (the italics are mine;)

The Surveyor General says, in his report of 1865, before referred to, (the italics are minet)

"Gold mining is almost at a timed still; only 1,500 causes per weak is being produced in the whole mining region of Colorado, and the product for the year will not sacced \$1,000,000.

The speculations of Last year caused an entire ricepages of all the old mils.

"A few of the new mills are now in motion, but at the present cast of labor, and everything eles, they cannot more than pays expenses. Many companies are doing nothing; some waiting for fetter finese, some waiting for mechinery, come experimenting on new processes, and some fooling acceptations, and some who never intend to mose outside it Wall street.

"Hay in the mines during the winter was 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; grain of all kinds from 18 to 25 cente per pound; wood from \$10 to \$20 per cord."

Measrs. C. and E. also say:

"The report of the Superintendent of the Superintendent, it will be found that the above-mentioned grattement.

For the year ending June 30, 1859, (Fi-

their statement.

nia, that year, produced more gold than Kansas, (Colorado.) Year ending June 30, 1860, (Finance Re-

.....\$18,005,163 58 difornia \$18,005,163 ansss. 622,264 Colorado second to California that year. 622,264 30 For the year ending June 30, 1861, (Fi-ance Report, page 67:) Colorado second that year.

June 30, 1862, (Fi-For the year ending

State when there was no authority of faw for the convention; when there was no authority of faw for the convention; when there was no election; when there was no aggregate vote was as more selection of delegates by county delegates, and when there was an aggregate vote only 5,992?"

* * * I agree with the Senator from Iowa in the opinion that it is not for the interest of a new Territory to come in as a State before it is additionally ripe, before it is grown and has acquired aufficient strength early to bear the burst of the country of the Territory is come here, spend a few days trying to gat a farm, and green farm of the country period of the Territory is agen the Mesourian will consume the whole summer, and take more money than most emigrants have. The come minony than most emigrants have. The country of the Territory is agen the Mesourian period of t

port of Posimaster General, page 84; letters, 1,185.08; spaces, 867.34; sale of stamps, 312,953.14; aggregate, 814.812.56—showing a decrease in one year of \$1,685.09.

Hon. Samuel McLean, Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Montana, in reply to inquiries from me, says: "That he was a resident of Colorado from May, 1839, until March, 1862; he then went to Montana, and in the fall of 1864 was elected delegate. He estimates the population of Montana at nearly 40,000, one fourth of whom went there from Colorado, and are still going."

The Territory of Idaho is as promising and prospering as Montana, and doubtless contains, and is receiving, a great many people who have resided in Colorado.

While the Territories around Colorado are more flourishing, and make richer discoveries of gold and silver mines, and larger returns of the precious metals, it is useless to talk of that Territory having a large permanent population. The people that go there are too energetic and enterprising to remain while they can do better further west. Probably the only permanent settlers in Colorado—those who are not likely to be affected by what is going on in the other Territories, and can be depended upon to remain—are the 6,000 Mexicans located in the southwestern portion of the Territory. Yet, the Surveyor General reports that it is probable a survey and sale of the land they occupy would drive them away. They are unanimously opposed to a State government, and have frequently memorialized Congress to be attached to the Territory of New Mexico. The Delegate, Hon. F. Chaves, from that Territory is of opinion that if the Mexicans should be compelled to support a State government they would abandon their lands in Colorado and go to New Mexico.

Of this population, in the debate referred to, as published in the Globe, Mr. McDougall said:

"Allow ms to say that I have been there. The population of the San Luis Park belong properly to

the San Luis Park, or a portion of it, to be attached to New Mexico is one reason, perhaps, why taken 20, 1862, (Fipar. 30, 1862, (FiMr. Sunner;

For the year ending June 30, 1862, (Finance Report, page 54:)

20,854,657 59
Colorado. 20,35,446 50
Colorado second that year.
For the year ending June 30, 1863, (Finance Report, page 195:)
California \$13,501,734 87
Colorado third that year.
For the year ending June 30, 1864, (Finance Report, page 219:)
California \$12,604,684 (Finance Report, page 219:)
California \$1,001,442 23
Idaho \$2,366,588 16
Colorado fourth that year.
For the year ending June 30, 1864, (Finance Report, page 219:)
California \$1,001,442 23
Idaho \$2,366,588 16
Colorado fourth that year.
For the year ending June 30, 1865, (Finance Report, page 219:)
California \$1,001,442 33
Idaho \$2,366,588 16
Colorado fourth that year.
For the year ending June 30, 1865, (Finance Report, page 236:)
California \$13,332,256 61
Idaho \$4,71,445 75
Montana \$1,77,381 75
Colorado \$1,77,488 75
Colorado \$1,77,488 75
California \$1,77,788 77
California \$1,77,788 77 "I was saying, sir. I have already occupied too uch time_more than I intended; but there is one have conferred with him on that subject this murning. I learned from him superhings of the discontent of these Mexicans; and I am assured from other sources that, should Colorado now be received as a State in this Union, so that the condition of three people would be permanently fixed as a part of the State, such is their yearning to get back to their Spanish kindred that they would move in a body to find themselves again within the borders of New Mexico, which is to them country and home, for which they have a sentiment of shiding attachment."

district of Massachusetts. Their object must be to show a small vote. By reference to the finance report of the year ending June 30, 1865, it will be seen that the number of persons assessed in Colorado is something over 4,000, while in Rhode Island it is over 26,000, and in the sixth district of Massachusetts about 19,500—Rhode Island six and Massachusetts four times as many as Colorado. Colorado has furnished over 3,000 soldiers for the war, the most of whom have been on duty in that Territory or in the adjoining States, and had an opportunity and did vote at most of the elections.

It is not any purpose to impugn the mo-

In Signature, 1964, an abection was held control from times of misses of control of the properties of the control of the properties of the

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE MATIONAL REPUBLICAN Is published every meraing (finality) excepted) by W.
J. Mczersow & Co., No. Ill. Blash street, and is furnished
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juan, \$13.00.

torado to form a constitution and State government, and offered to admit said fisted when a formed into the Union upon compliance with certain conditions therein specified; and whereas it appears, by a message of the President of the United States, dated January ..., 1856, that the said people have adopted a constitution which upon due examination is found to conform to the provisions and comply with the sensitiation of said act, and the republican in its form of government; and that they now ask for admission into the Union:

Be si enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Ongrees assembled. That the constitution and State government which the people of Colorado have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and that the said that of Colorado shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsevers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said

Fushlo sensity, no report.

**Summit county, no report.

**Summit county, no report.

**Es,571,006 40

The counties from which there were no reports are the smallest in the Territory, and will not increase the taxable property sufficient to make the whole over six and a quarter millions of dollars in value. From which small sum it is proposed to derive a revenue large enough to support the expenses of a State government.

Washinstor, D. C., May 3, 1866.

The President's Message Respecting Colorato. To the Resolus and House of Representations.

To the Resolus and House of Representation addressed to me by Messra, John Evans and J. B. Chaffice, as "United States Senators elect from the State of Colorado," together with the accompanying documents.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved the 21st day of March, 1864, the people of Colorado, through a convention, formed a constitution making provision for a State government, which when submitted to the qualified voters of the Territory was rejected. In the summer of 1850 a second convent.

Monteson. 1767, 384 77
Colorado. 1762, 327 45
Colorado fourth last year.
It will be seen that Colorado produced less poul last year than for the furn years preceding. The years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.
Colorado produced over \$2,000,000 annually contained by the facts.

The years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.
Colorado produced over \$2,000,000 annually contained by the seen that \$2,000,000.
It will be seen that \$2,000,000.
It